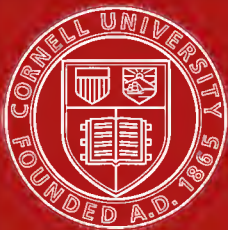


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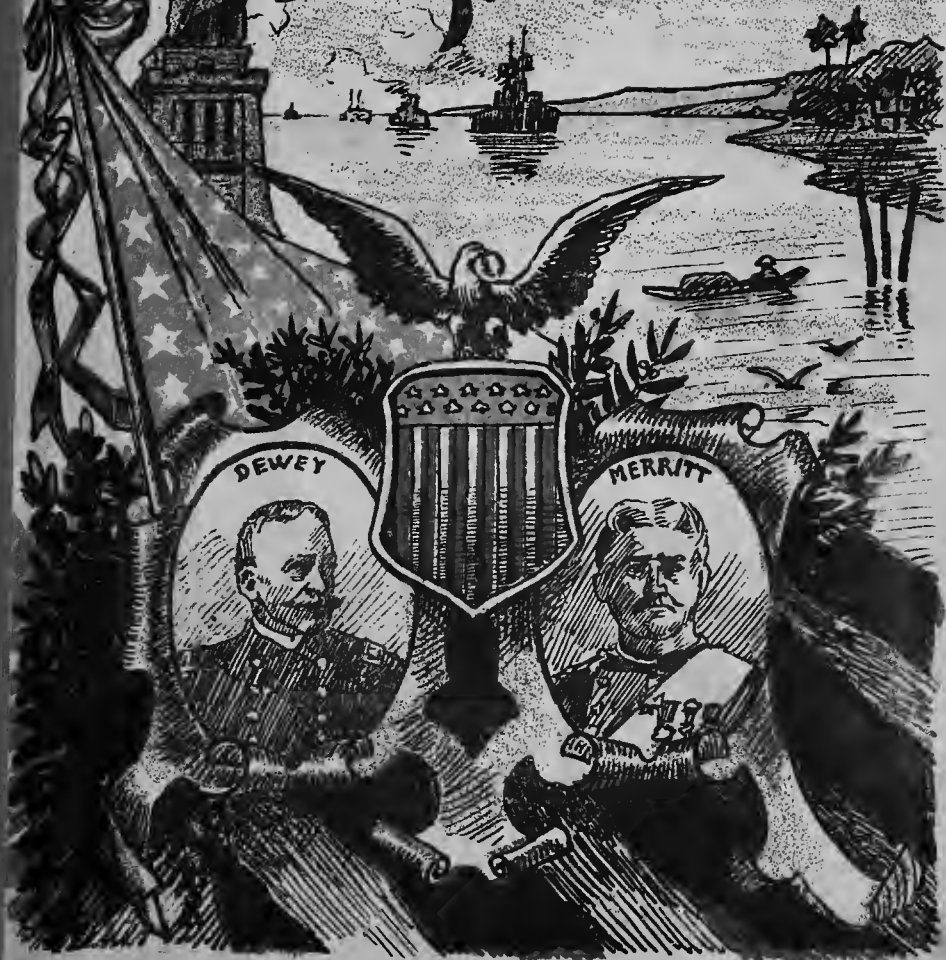


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# The American Victories in the Philippine Islands





THE  
AMERICAN VICTORIES  
IN  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
ILLUSTRATED



MANILA P. I. 1898

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# I

## ANTECEDENTS

WITH the natural delay due to the distance which separates Philippines from Spain and with the brevity and scantiness of words used in telegraphic language, the strained relations between the Governments of Madrid and Washington had been made known. It is not our intention to narrate the various actions taken in regard to the matter even by the European powers and Pope Leo XIII, the truce granted to the Cuban insurgents nor the other vicissitudes which at last ended with the declaration of war.

We shall simply confine ourselves to give an account of what happened in the Philippines during the war between the United States of America and Spain.

When the aforesaid strained relations foreboded an evil ending, the new Governor General of the Archipelago, Lieutenant General D. Basilio Augustin landed in Manila. The steamer, «Isla de Panay» which conveyed him anchored in Manila Bay on the night of 9th April and next day, Sunday, H. E. made his official entry in the City being received with the usual pomp and solemnity in such occasions.

After the taking possession of his Supreme Command he issued a proclamation to all the inhabitants of the Islands in which he stated his intention of granting some reforms.

On the 23rd of April an extra of the Official Gazette published several proclamations in which the Governor General made public the declaration of war and provided some measures which he deemed more proper of the occasion amongst which was the order to enlist in the Volunteer organizations all resident Spaniards from 18 to 50 years of age.

The greatest enthusiasm seemed to prevail amongst both

native and spaniards as it was shown in the public meeting held on the next day. Thousands of persons attended apparently beaming with patriotism.

Great activity was displayed in the erection of the line of blockhouses surrounding Manila which had been ordered by the preceding Captain General Primo de Rivera and great activity was also displayed in order to make the best out of the scanty means of defence on hand in the city.

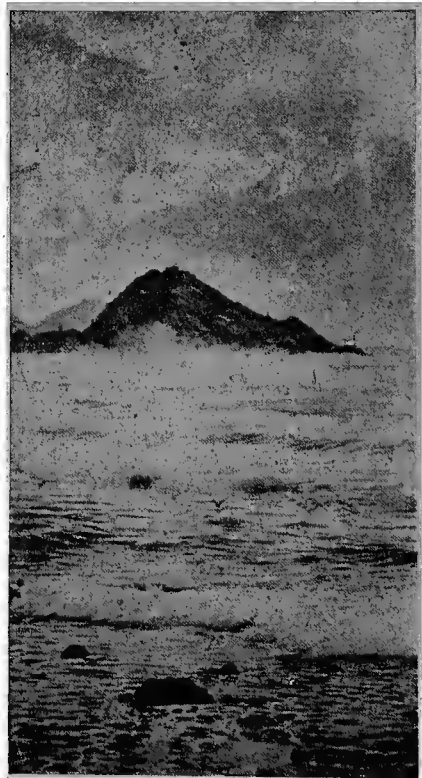
On the 27th a wire from Iloilo brought the information that on the previous day the spanish cruiser «Elcano» had captured the american bark «Savannah» with a cargo of coal from Australia

A Board of Defence was constituted composed of distinguished and prominent persons which adopted several measures of precaution, one of the first being the removal to more safe places of several charitable and religious institutes and establishments.

It was known that for over a month an american squadron was anchored in Hongkong composed of the following vessels: protected cruisers «Boston» and «Olympia», protected gunboats «Concord» «Petrel» and «Helena» and gunboat «Monocassi».

According to general version these ships were much inferior in their armament and other conditions to those forming the spanish squadron. Moreover it had been said that out of the total number of men 1564, which formed the crews, 224 had deserted on hearing the news of the declaration of war with Spain, the admiral of the fleet being compelled to fill the vacancies with chinese.

These fantastic news still filled everybodys minds on the 28th of april when a telegram was received announcing



View of Corregidor from Manila Bay.



that the northamerican Pacific Squadron had sailed on the 27th from Mirs Bay where it had been anchored since a few days prior to its departure being reinforced with the steamers «Nanshan» 2.200 tons and «Zafiro» well known in Manila on account of its having been engaged from some time in the Hongkong and Manila line. Both steamers were utilized as transports.

By order of the Naval authorities all the lights of the lighthouses in the archipelago were extinguished and the port was declared closed.

On the 25th the spanish squadron under Rear Admiral Montojo sailed for Subic port which was expected to be found almost impenetrable owing to the formidable batteries in course of erection on the island at the entrance where some heavy pieces Ordoñez 15cm cal. had been conveyed and also to a projected line of torpedoes which however remained to be simply a project. When the squadron arrived at Subic it was seen that the works of defence could not be finished for a longtime and then the admiral, having learned on the 24th that the americans had sailed for Subic with the intention of destroying his ships, returned to Cavite anchoring in front of the city at the entrance of Cañacao. On the night of the 30th it was known that at night fall the american ships had entered the bay of Subic and had gone out bound directly for Corregidor.

Commodore Dewey had his plan and he accomplished it fully.

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## II

### DEWEY, S DAY

ON the morning of the 1st of May the reports of the guns awakened the over confident inhabitants of Manila who thought the capital quite safe from the attacks of the American squadron, thanks to the formidable batteries of the Island of Corregidor and to the line of torpedoes which defended the two entrances to the most splendid bay in the world. Such a line of torpedoes only existed in the minds of the deceived Spaniards.

The entire population ran to the walls of the city overlooking the sea in order to watch the movements of the squadron under command of the then commodore Dewey.

If the people had not been so confident they could have noticed during the late hours of the night of April 30th the weak and useless firing of the batteries of Corregidor Island commanded by the naval officers the guns being of 12 centimeters hastily put up and manned by 100 infantrymen. The American squadron entered through the large entrance («boca grande») at the break of day its nine vessels in single column with the «Olympia» leading sailing towards the anchorage in front of Manila. On passing the merchant vessels which were there anchored the Americans hoisted their colors, going straight for the Spanish squadron which was anchored in front of Cavite. This latter fleet was composed of:

The cruiser «Reina Cristina» of 3500 tons, flying the flag of Admiral Montojo and commanded by Don Luis Cadarso.

The wooden cruiser «Castilla» of 3344 tons which was used as a floating battery on account of its poor condition.

The «Castilla» was commanded by Captain Alonso Morgado.

The cruiser «Don Antonio de Ulloa,» 1100 tons, under command of Don José Iturralde.

The cruiser «Don Juan de Austria,» 1100 tons, under command of Don Juan de la Concha,

The cruiser «Isla de Luzon,» 1030 tons, commanded by D. José Perez Moreno.

The cruiser «Isla de Cuba» 1030 tons.

The gunboat «Marques del Duero,» 530 tons.

The American squadron was nothing like what it was said to be but was composed of the ironclad cruiser «Olympia» 5870 tons, under commander Gridley.

The «Baltimore,» tons, commander. B. P. Lamberton.

The «Boston,» 3189 tons, commander F. Wildes.

«Raleigh» 3.185 tons, comander J. B. Coghlan.

The gunboats «Concord» 1700 tons, commander A. Walker.



Light house and entrance to Pasig River.

The «Petrel,» 1890 tons, commander E. P. Wood.

The dispatch boat «M. Cullock commander C. L. Hoop.

The transports «Zafiro» and «Nanshan».

When the American squadron had entered the Cove of Bacoar, and while still out of range, the battery of Ponit Sangley opened fire upon them. This battery consisted of two guns of 15 centimeters «Ordevcz» and was under the command of Lieutenant of Artillery Valentin Valera and Second Lientenant Juan Mariano Jenes, and 30 men of the 74th Regiment Infantry under command of First Lientenant Señor Gil.

The American squadron opened fire, continuing to hold its formation and passing before the. Spanish fleet, first leaving

the two transports in front of Manila. In this formation they described a circle, passing one by one before the Spanish ships in the following order:

«Olympia» «Baltimore» «Raleigh» «Boston» «Concord» «Petrel» «M. Culldch» During this movement which was accomplished with the utmost perfection, the batteries of Point Sangley, aided by Montojo's squadron, kept up the fire causing some damage to the «Baltimore». At this juncture the firing was most fierce. Several shells from the American ships fell in the city of Cavite, doing great damage. Others fell on the battery of of Sangley Point. The Americans concluded the movement by firing from the opposite broadsides of their ships.

The same maneouever was repeated and with the great est skill, the spanish squadron retaining the original positions of its ships, and only making slight movements..

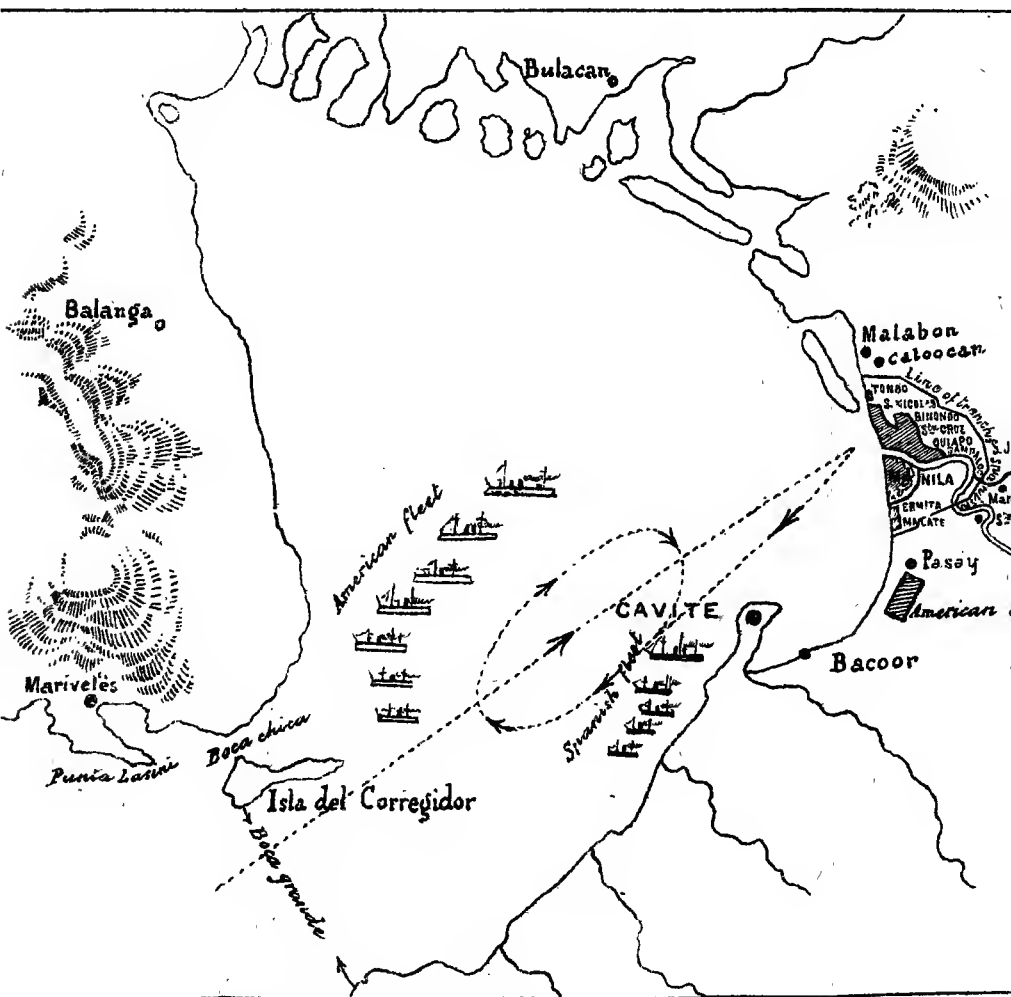
When Admiral Dewey's squadron passed the second time the spanish cruiser «Don Juan de Austria» attempted to ram the American flagship but failed to do so perhaps on account of having received orders to the contrary. Not so the «Cristina» from which the Admiral had disembarked and which in attempting to perform the same feat received all the fire of the American fleet, one of the latter's shells exploding in its powder magazine and setting the ship on fire, compelling her to retire to a point near the coal depot of the arsenal where she foundered. While tryng to advance, its brave commander Cadarso, and the chaplain, Novo, were killed. Many heroic feats were witnessed at this time proving the historical courage of the spaniard.

The flames had also mastered the cruiser «Castilla» which fell an easy prey on account of its wooden hull. The same fate befell the cruiser «Ulloa» and the «Don Juan de Austria» which had for the second time attempted to ram the American flagship. Soon afterwards they were all buried under the waters of Manila Bay.

The first gun was fired at 5:10 A. M. This first part of the combat edded at 6:30 A. M. when Dewey's squadron retired towards Pampanga in order to provide itself with munitions from the «Zafiro» while the spanish cruiser «Isla de Cuba» and «Isla de Luzon» and the «Marques del Duero» stationed them selves in Bacoor Cove in front of the arsenal.

The entire American squadron excepting the «Boston» and «Baltimore» began to move at eleven o'clock apparently towards Mareveles, but turned towards Point Sangley which battery was surrounded by the five vessels, There were hree American ships in front of the left battery gun;

Y AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH  
 D SHOWS THE DEFENSIVE LINES OF THE CITY AND AMERIC





three in front of the battery; and the other in front of the gun to the right. This position was afterwards changed, the vessels forming approximately a quarter-circle near the left side. The artillery men at this battery received orders to retire. The spanish merchant steamer «Isla de Mindanao,» which at the beginning of the fight had anchored in front of Las Piñas, was fired upon during this second engagement and the shells caused its utter destruction.

Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon a flag of truce was hoisted over the arsenal and in a short time thereafter the remaining ships of the spanish fleet were burning.

On the morning of the 2d of May the arsenal was surrendered by the chief, señor Sostoa to Captain Lamberton. Admiral Dewey requested the surrender of the city from General Peña who refused to do so and was then threatened with the bombardment of the place which at first was to commence at mid-day but was afterwards postponed until 5 o'clock in the evening when the city was evacuated by the spanish forces. The spanish General saw the uselessness of any kind of resistance.

Dewey, ever on the alert, had stationed some of his ships near the Isthmus of Dalahican and Bacoor Cove, leaving the other ships in such a position as to make the city quite surrounded. When Commodore Dewey was notified of the decision of the spanish general to evacuate the city, he offered his protection to the inhabitants.

The spanish loss was 381 men, of whom 180 were from the flagship «Christina» and 103 from the cruiser «Castilla.»

The American loss was the following wounded:

Lieutenant Frank Woodruff.

Ensign Edward Iruing.

and the following sailors: —

Michael John Buddinger.

Edward Snelgrove.

Robert Barlow.

Richard Covert.

William O'Keefe.

Rosario Richarddelli.

After taking possession of Cavite and of the island of Corregidor which was surrendered next day, the Americans cut the submarine cable to Hong-kong. after Commodore Dewey had offered to preserve the cable with the understanding that it was to be used by both the Americans and Spanish, which proposition the Spanish Captain General declined.

Commodore Dewey sent the news of his victory by the

«Mc Cullok» to Hongkong and this intelligence created great enthusiasm throughout the United States.

President Mc Kinley wired from Washington on May 7th complimenting the Commodore and his brave crew and announcing his promotion to the rank of Real Admiral.

Rear Admiral Dewey hoisted his flag over the «Olympia» on the morning of the 9th and was saluted by all the foreign warships in the bay.

The Spanish sick and wounded were taken to Manila in tugs, the naval hospital in Cañacao having been sacked by the natives who also plundered all the private houses in Cavite and San Roque, Admiral Dewey being obliged to land some of his «blue-jackets» in order to check the marauders and preserve order.

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### III

#### THE INSURRECTION

After the capture of Cavite the Americans established a strict blockade on Manila. As a consequence the insurrection broke out again in several towns in Cavite Province, and it became more serious when Emilio Aguinaldo and seventeen other prominent insurgents arrived from Hongkong, a few days after which the number of Insurgents was enormously increased, and they immediately began a series of attacks upon the Spanish detachments which were scattered throughout the different towns and villages of the Province. General Peña was besieged in San Francisco de Malabon. Captain General Augustin established a military line on the banks of the river Zapote on the borders of the provinces of Manila and Cavite, which was vigorously attacked and defended during several days. Several isolated detachments, after desperate resistance fell at last into the hands of the Insurgents and the captured arms and munitions served to better the condition of the Insurgent forces.

The native soldiers of the Spanish Army deserted by thousands, and it was soon necessary to reduce it to European soldiers only.

On the 4th of May General Augustin created a volunteer militia in the Philippines. All natives from 18 to 50 years of age were eligible for enlistment and the organization was officered by natives exclusively who exercised the same privileges and received the same pay as similar officials in the Spanish Army.

The issuance of this call was received amid great enthusiasm and in a few days 30,000 men had responded thereto.

This militia organization, however, proved very disastrous to Spain for during the month of June all the men deserted, with arms and ammunition, to the enemy's side, giving the rebels 20 000 additional rifles which the Spanish Government had issued for its own defense.

Other calls for volunteers were issued, such as those of Anda and Salazar, commanded by the well-known Filipino Buencamino. The natives of Macabebe who had given such proofs of loyalty to Spain during the first insurrection, also formed one battalion under the command of their brave leader Eugenio Blanco.

For this reason the Macabebes are despised and hated by all the Tagalos.

Simultaneously with the militia the Consultative Assembly of the Philippines was created. This organization was composed of all the civil and military authorities of Manila, including 40 members elected from among the most prominent natives. The «Assamblea» also proved a failure and only three sessions were held, after which half the members deserted and were given high positions in the Revolutionary Government.

The blockade began to show disastrous effects upon the market, the price of provisions increasing to such an extent that it became necessary for the Civil Commission of defense to publish tariffs regulating the prices.

The lack of Postal and telegraphic communications were creating depression among the inhabitants.

From the crews of the Spanish squadron was formed a battalion, the command of which was given to Captain Don Juan de la Concha, ex-Commander of the «Austria».

Gen. Augustins wife and children removed, during the last days of April, to the village of Macabebe in the province of Pampanga.

Gradually the Bay of Manila was occupied by many foreign warships, the English cruisers «Iphigenia», 3600 tons; «Plover» 765 tons; «Immortalite» 5600 tons; «Bonna Ventura» 4000 tons; and the gunboats «Rattler», «Swift and Pigmy».

The Germans were represented by the cruiser «Irene» 4200 tons; the «Kaiserin Augusta» 753 tons; the «Arcona» 3000 tons and the gunboat «Cormoran» 1636 tons.

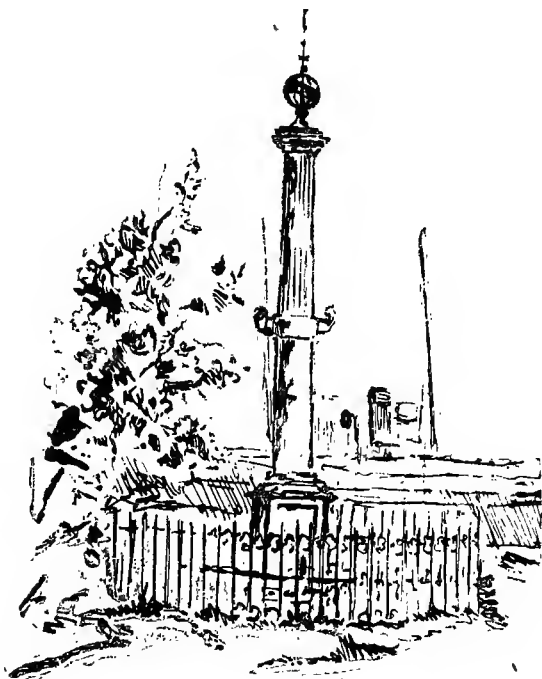
The French had the ironclad «Bayard», (flagship of the China squadron,) 6500 tons; and the «Descartes» 3988 tons.

The Japanese had the «Akitsushima» and the «Matsushima», 6000 tons each.

The Austrians sent the cruiser «Fruntsberg», 1370 tons.

The month of May ended with the greatest anxiety and

doubt on the part of the besieged who awaited, with the greatest impatience, the arrival of relief from Spain in the shape of a Squadron composed of the battleship «Pelayo;» the cruiser «Alfonso XII» and three torpedo boat destroyers Admiral Cámara commanded the fleet and only went as far as Port Said from which point he was obliged to turn back to Spain on the news of Cervera defeat and the probability of the American squadron sailing for the coast of Spain.



Monument to Hernando de Magallanes, discoverero of the Islands.

The insurrection in Cavite had spread throughout the central provinces of Luzon, and Manila was thus completely isolated by land and sea from the rest of the Archipelago.

General Peña was at last forced to surrender, after a stubborn resistance, in the town of San Francisco de Malabon.

On the 30th of May a Spanish column, under command of Colonel Soro, attempted to form a junction with the Spanish garrison at Imus, but failed on account of in-

urgent resistance the latter having strongly fortified themselves at this point which made Col. Soros progress very slow. He fought during twelve hours, but was at last obliged to retire, whereupon the Spanish Captain General ordered the concentration of all the forces in Manila, limiting his line of defense and garrisoning all the block houses, as well as erecting new fortifications and intrenchments.

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## IV

### REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO DEWEY

The American Government having decided upon an invasion of the Philippine Islands, an army was organized, the command of which was conferred upon Major General Mesley Merritt.

This army was transported from San Francisco in several expeditions, the first of which arrived in Cavite June 30 and was composed of 3000 men escorted by the cruiser «Charleston» which battle ship had stopped at the Ladrone Islands while enroute, imprisoning the garrison of the Island of Guam, and conveying the prisoners to Cavite.

A sufficient number of men and were landed by Generals Anderson and Greene at Parañaque to establish a camp which was done at a point in front of the Spanish intrenchments.

The American troops did not make any serious attack until the arrival of General Merritt.

About the middle of the month of July the Spanish forces retreated towards Malate, the Fort of San Antonio constituting the head of their line of defense.

The Insurgent trenches were placed between those of the Spanish and Americans, and General Merritt, on arrival, ordered them out of the way and proceeded with the necessary measures for the plan of attack which resulted in such a complete success.

The first work of the Americans was to open up a roadway through Pasay and extending from «Camp Dewey» to the Spanish intrenchments, whereupon the American troops advanced to the intrenchments occupied by the Insurgents at which place the guns of the Artillery were now mounted.

Numerous attacks were made by both sides with no

decisive victory for either, the most serious one being the battle which took place on the 3st of July in which the Pennsylvania regiment suffered a loss of nine men killed and forty-eight wounded.

On the next day the men at the intrenchments were reinforced by more troops coming from «Camp Dewey.»

Engagements of lesser importance took place on the 1st and 3d of August.

## V

### BESIEGED

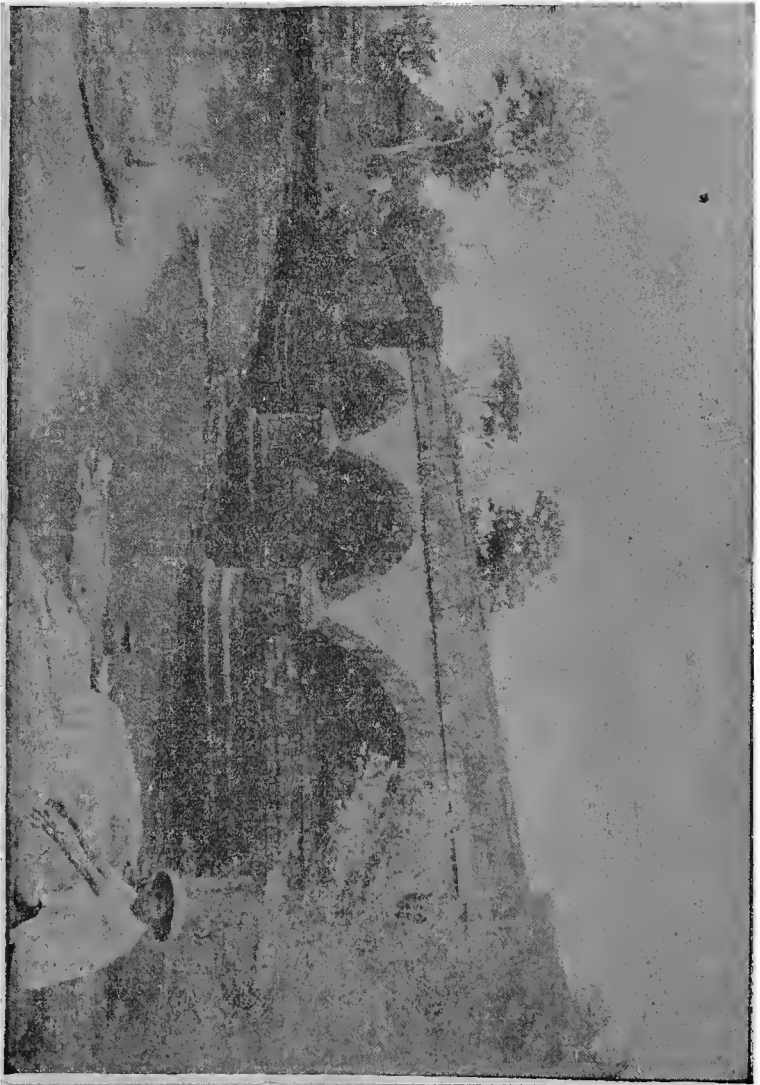
As we have already related, block houses had been built some time prior to the arrival of the Americans, and from the first day of June the Spanish worked night and day constructing intrenchments at the intervals between the blockhouses, thus succeeding in securing a circular fortification around the city and its suburbs.

On the 5th and 6th of June formidable forces of Insurgents attacked Manila, but the Spanish positions were so strong and easily defended that the attacking army lost heavily and were compelled to retire. The attacks were made by night and by day without hardly any intermission, the reports of canons and rifles by being heard constantly, and with the object of clearing the fields in front of their trenches, the Spaniards set fire to several outlying groups of houses and trees.

We shall not enter into details regarding the many attacks made by the Insurgents looking for a weak spot in the Spanish trenches, all of which caused heavy losses to the former side, and no good results.

The frequent downfalls of rain, together with the scarcity of provisions, caused much more disaster to the Spanish side than did the attacks of the Insurgents. The rain, however, was of great benefit to the city, for it was thereby supplied with plenty of drinkable water which had previously began to grow very scarce as the Insurgents had taken possession of the waterworks in Santolan.

The supply of provisions also began to grow more and more meagre, and many of the necessities of life could not be had for any price.



San Juan del Monte Bridge.



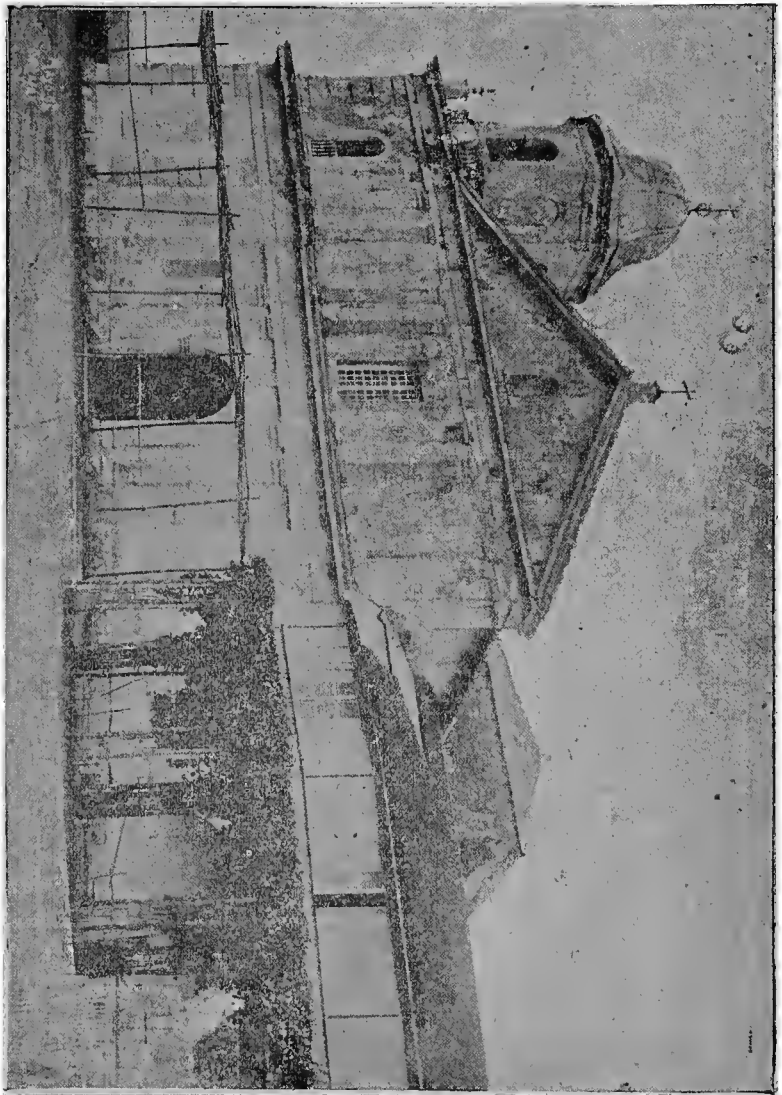
The Civil Commission of Defense had in store in the Walled City a great quantity of provisions and from these the inhabitants were supplied. During the latter part of July no bread could be furnished as the stock of flour had been exhausted. The Insurgents had cut off all telegraphic and railway communication, so that the city was now completely isolated from the outside world. The cattle were all consumed and the inhabitants found it necessary to slaughter carabaos. The authorities embargoed all of these animals which could be found in the city. Many people, however, preferred horse flesh to that of the carabao, which, latter, it was said, caused dysentery among those who ate it.

The number of sick among the soldiers of the Spanish Army increased to alarming proportions, some of the trenches being held by but one half the requisite number of men.

The Spanish line of defense was divided into three sections under command of Generals Rizo, Arizmendi and Palacios. The latter fell seriously ill and died on the 30th of August. During his sickness he was substituted by Colonel Carbo, at whose section of the line of defense the volunteers of San Miguel behaved splendidly. This was the only volunteer organization fighting in the trenches.

Nothing certain was known of the column formed by General Monet consisting of the Spanish forces garrisoning the provinces in the center of Luzon. It was said that he had gone to Macabebe to release the family of Captain General Augustin, which, together with numerous other Spanish families was besieged at that place by the Insurgents. On the 25th of June General Monet appeared in Manila conveying the family of Captain General Augustin in a native vessel and stating that his command had been besieged at Macabebe and was out of ammunition. It being impossible for him to get to Manila by land, he arranged to do so by water. On the 27th of June the Spanish gunboat «Leyte,» which had been hidden in the Pampanga river, was seen approaching Manila with lighters in tow. She was immediately sighted and captured by the American fleet. The day before, the steamer «Mendez Nuñez» flying the red cross flag had succeeded in getting into the Pasig river unnoticed by the Americans, and bringing a great number of women and children, and about one hundred wounded.

The Spanish soldiers who had been shipped on the lighters were overtaken by a storm and drifted towards Hagonoy in Bulacan province where they were obliged to surrender to the Insurgents.



Paranaque Church.

While the Insurgent army was being organized Aguinaldo, who at first took up his residence in Old Cavite, removed to Bacoar, from whence he issued all his orders and proclamations to the total uprising of the Archipelago. What happened in Cavite took place throughout the rest of the province—Spanish detachments were one by one besieged, and after desperate resistance were compelled to yield to superior forces, the Insurgents committing many depredations wherever they entered notwithstanding the efforts of the more cultured party of the revolution. Defenseless women and children were butchered and the Spanish prisoners were so illfed that many died of starvation. The atrocities became such that Admiral Dewey remonstrated with Aguinaldo for the inhuman conduct of his soldiers.

On the 29th of July the Philippine Republic declared its independence at a meeting held in Bacoar and attended with much pomp. In the month of August Aguinaldo again moved his head quarters, this time to Malolos in Bulacan, where he established his new government and convoked a congress, holding great fetes in honor of the ratification of the proclamations of the Republic.

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## VI

### THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 13<sup>th</sup>

On the 8th of August General Merritt and Admiral Dewey sent their ultimatum to General Jaudenes, who had succeeded General Augustin in the command of the troops, requesting the surrender of the city and granting forty-eight hours time for the evacuation of the city by non combatants. The Spanish General thanked the American officers for their thoughtful humanity, but refused to surrender. A second demand was made. To this General Jaudenes replied that he would require a truce of six days in order to communicate with his Government at Madrid via Hong-kong. His request was denied and at 6:30 A. M. on Saturday August 13th the attack was commenced by the American land forces. The day was a rainy one. At 9:30 A. M. the «Olympia» fired the first shots on San Antonio Fort, seconded by the «Raleigh» «Petrel» and «Callao» which shelled the Spanish trenches while the Utah battery was firing with disastrous effect on the trenches of Malate. In a half hour's time General Greene advanced his troops six companies of the Colorado Volunteers, taking the lead and at eleven o'clock Colonel Mc Coy hoisted the American flag over Fort San Antonio amidst great cheering.

Out of thirty soldiers, of the «Cazadores n. 13,» Commanded by Captain Miranda and Lieutenant Pola, and which garrisoned Fort San Antonio, twenty-three died, and the remaining seven were wounded.

The Spanish forces gradually retreated in good order towards Manila, suffering heavy losses.

The losses of the forces from San Antonio Abad and Santa Ana did not amount to one hundred men dead and wounded.

At half past ten o'clock the «Olympia» hoisted signals requesting the surrender of the city, in answer to which a

flag of truce was hoisted in Santiago Battery. Meanwhile the American land forces continued to advance towards the city and several hot engagements were had with the retiring Spaniards.

When the Americans reached the Luneta they met the Spanish forces which were retreating from Santa Ana closely followed by the Insurgents. Great confusion reigned for a few moments, which was happily ended by General Greene's presence of mind in ordering that the Spanish troops be allowed to enter the walled City without being followed by the Insurgents.



River Paig in Nagtahan

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## VII

### THE SURRENDER

When the flag of truce was hoisted General Merritt, who was on the «Zafiro,» sent ashore Lieutenant Colonel Whittier, and Admiral Dewey sent his Flag Lieutenant, Mr. Brumby, the two officers proceeding to the Palace of the Spanish Governor General. The capitulation was there discussed upon the basis as proposed by the Spanish authorities. The American officers, however, stated that they had no powers to authorize any document of this kind without General Merritt's approval. Shortly afterwards General Greene entered the Walled City, and at about four o'clock in the afternoon General Merritt disembarked and proceeded alone to discuss the surrender which included all the Spanish forces garrisoning Manila and its suburbs. It was agreed that the terms of the agreement signed at that time would be final and the new order of things would be entered into on the following day, when a Commission composed of Spanish and American officers would meet.

The next morning the Commission met and agreed upon the following final treaty of surrender:

Manila August 14 th 1898.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed a Commission to determine the details of the Capitulation of the City and defenses of Manila and its suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with the agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, American Commander in Chief in the Philippines, and His Excellency Don Fermin Jaudenes,

Acting General in Chief of the Spanish Army in the Philippines:

## HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING:

1 The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defences, with all the honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States, and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations.

All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property.

3 All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

4. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations, and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

5. All questions relating to the repatriation officers and men of the Spanish Forces and of their families and of expenses which said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the Government of the United States at Washington.

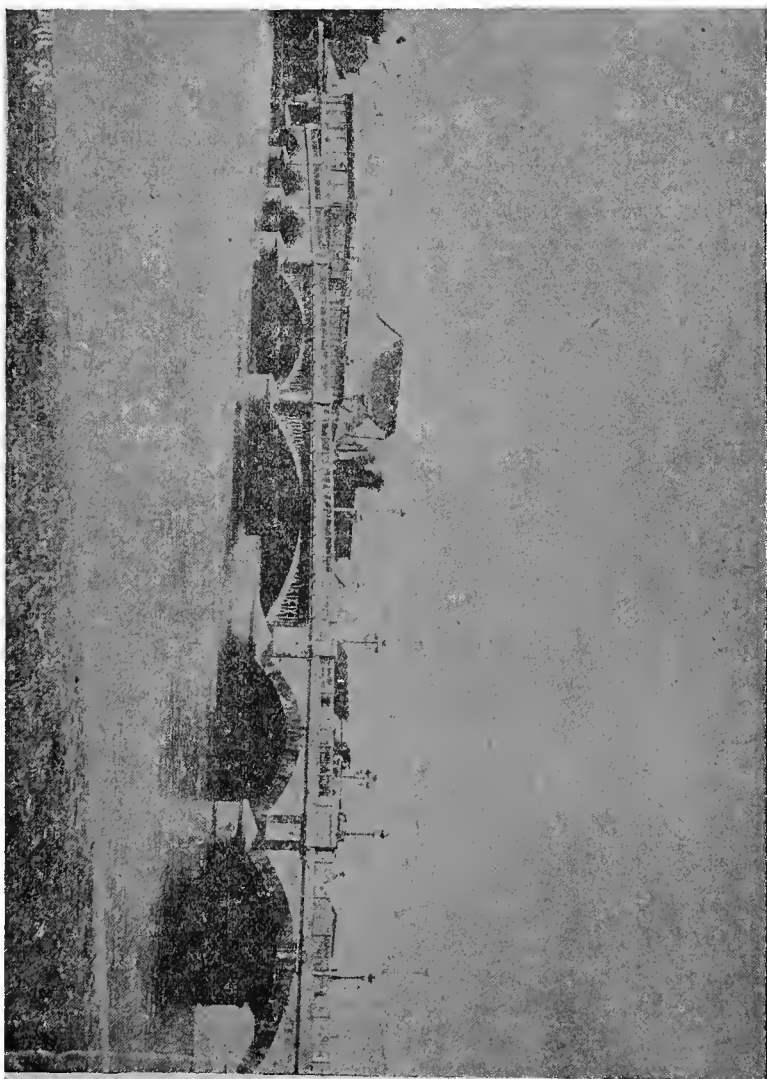
Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient them.

The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American Army evacuates.

6. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain.

All the funds in the Spanish Treasury and all other public funds, shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

7 This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army



Bridge of Spain.



The Spanish Commission was composed of Judge Advocate General Don Nicolás de la Peña; Colonel of the Staff Don José Olaguer, and Colonel of Engineers Don Carlos Reyes.

The American Commission was composed of Brigadier General E. V. Greene; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Whittier Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate E. H. Crowder, and Captain Lamberton, Commander of the flagship «Olympia.»

At six o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th of August the «Star Spangled Banner» was hoisted amidst great cheering on the Fortress of Santiago, and immediately all the war ships in the bay saluted it with their guns. In the meantime the Insurgents, who had succeeded in entering some of the remote districts of the city, plundered some of the deserted houses, which conduct, however, was quickly checked by the energy of the American authorities.

The Spanish forces garrisoning Fort San Antonio and Santa Ana surrendered their arms and were afterwards given quarters in the churches, and the Spanish forces from other fortifications and intrenchments surrendered the next day on being relieved by the Americans. That same day Brigadier General McArthur was appointed Provost Marshal General of Manila and every measure to insure the safety and welfare of the inhabitants was quickly adopted.

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# VIII

## AFTER THE SURRENDER

On the next day General Merritt issued the following proclamation, and the American authorities took the place of the Spanish in the control of affairs of the city:

### HEADQUARTERS DEPARMENT OF THE PACIFIC

*August 14th 1898.*

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES:

1.° War has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21st. of this year. Since that date you have witnessed the destruction; by an American fleet, of the Spanish naval power in these islands, the fall of the principal city, Manila, and its defences, and the surrender of the Spanish Army of occupation to the forces of the United States.

2.° The Commander of the United States forces now in posession has instructions from his government to assure the people that he has not come to wage war upon them, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, by active aid or honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection.

3.° The goverment established among you by the United States Army is a goverment of military occupation; and for the present it is ordered that the municipal laws such as affect private rights of persons and property, regulate local institutions, and provide for the punishment of crime, shall be considered as continuing in force, so far as com-

patible with the purposes of military government, and that they be administered through the ordinary tribunals substantially as before occupation; but by officials appointed by the government of occupation.

4.° A Provost Marshal General will be appointed for the City of Manila, and its outlying districts. This territory will be divided into sub-districts and there will be assigned to each a deputy provost marshal.

The duties of the Provost Marshal General and his deputies will be set forth in detail in future orders. In a general way they are charged with the duty of making arrests of military as well as civil offenders, sending such of the former class as are triable by courts martial to their proper commands with statements of their offences and names of witnesses and detaining in custody all other offenders for trial by military commission, provost courts, or native criminal courts, in accordance with law, and the instructions hereafter to be issued.

5.° The port of Manila, and all other ports and places in the Philippines, which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces, will be open while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, and upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

6.° All churches and places devoted to religious worship, and to the arts and sciences, all educational institutions, libraries, scientific collections, museums, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places or property, of historical monuments, archives, or works of science is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity. Severe punishment will be meted out for all violations of this regulation.

The custodians of all properties of the character mentioned in this section will make prompt returns thereof to these headquarters stating character and location, and embodying such recommendations as they may think proper for the full protection of the properties under their care and custody, that proper orders may issue enjoining the cooperation of both military and civil authorities in securing such protection.

7.° The Commanding General in announcing the establishment of military government, and in entering upon his duties as Military Governor, in pursuance of his appo-

intment as such by the government of the United States, desires to assure the people that so long as they preserve the peace and and perform their duties toward the representatives of the United States, they will not be disturbed in their persons and property, except in-so-far-as may be found necessary for the good of the service of the United States, and the benefit of the people of the Philippines.

WESLEY MERRITT.

(Sgd.)

*Major General U. S. Army, Commanding*

Manila Custom House Offices.



On the following day General Greene was appointed collector of customs, and Captain Henry Glass, of the «Charleston» captain of the Port. Major Frank Vaille was appointed Postmaster General.

General Merritt divided the forces under his command into four divisions.

The entrance to the river, which had been blocked by the Spaniards sinking the troopship «Cebú», was quickly cleared and the port opened for traffic, and it was not very long before a great number of ships from Hongkong arrived with provisions and many other necessities by which many merchants in Manila profited greatly. Such an increase in trade had never been known in Manila.

The Insurgents soon began to fall back from the city to their old positions, leaving the Americans in full control of Manila and its suburbs. The waterworks were again set in operation.

To show the enterprise of the Americans, the following newspapers are being published in Manila, all printed in English: The «American Soldier»; «Manila Outpost» «American» «Freedom» «Manila Times» «Soldier Letter» «Chicago Record» and «Uncle Sam.»

On the 22nd of August the transports «Rio de Janeiro» and «Pennsylvania» arrived with Major General Elwell S. Otis and some 4.000 troops. On the 13th of the same month General Merritt left Manila on the «China» enroute to Europe in order to act as one of the American Commissioners at the Paris conference, and Major General Otis relieved him in the duties of Military Governor of Manila.

## TROOPS THAT TOOK PART IN THE CAPTURE OF MANILA

### *Regulars.*

3rd Artillery. Cap. O'Hara.  
18th Infantry—Col. Van Valzah.  
23rd » » French.  
14th » » Robe

Company A. Battalion of Engineers. Cap. Echols.

*Volunteers.*

Utah Artillery—Cap. Young.  
California » Major Hany.  
Astor Battery. Lt. Peyton March.  
South Dakota Inf. Col. Frost.  
North Dakota Inf. Col. Truemann  
10th Pennsylvania Inf. Col. Hawkus  
2nd Oregon Inf. Col. Summers.  
13th Minnessotta Inf. Col. Ames.  
1st Colorado Inf. Col. Mac Coy.  
1st Nebraska Inf. Col. Bratt.  
1st California. Col. Smih-  
Signal Corps. Cap. Russell.  
1st Montana Inf. Col. H. Ckessler,  
1st Idaho Inf. Col. Young.

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The Commanding General published a proclamation on the 4st of January 1899 in pursuance of the instructions from President Mac-Kinley. On the 10th of December 1898 the peace conference, agreed upon in the armistice treaty, ended in Paris with the signing of the treaty of peace by which Spain ceded to the United States Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. 1899 opens for the United States and Spain's former colonies an era of greatness and prosperity America gives the Philippine people the *full measure of their rights and liberties* and consequently severs the lashes which prevented it from developing itself and join the other peoples of the Universe in the noble task of self redemption by Progress and Civilization, having the advantage over all others of being supported and guided by the Nation who in less than a century has forged its way ahead of all others through the perseverance and industry of its people.

THE END



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